



## Global health risks: Mortality and burden of disease attributable to selected major risks

**Author(s):** World Health Organization (WHO)  
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### Abstract:

This report uses a comprehensive framework for studying health risks that was developed for the World Health Report 2002, which presented estimates for the year 2000. The report provides an update for the year 2004 for 24 global risk factors. It uses updated information from WHO programs and scientific studies for both exposure data and the causal associations of risk exposure to disease and injury outcomes. The burden of disease attributable to risk factors is measured in terms of lost years of healthy life using the metric of the disability-adjusted life year (DALY). The DALY combines years of life lost due to premature death with years of healthy life lost due to illness and disability. Health risks are in transition: populations are ageing owing to successes against infectious diseases; at the same time, patterns of physical activity and food, alcohol and tobacco consumption are changing. Low- and middle-income countries now face a double burden of increasing chronic, noncommunicable conditions, as well as the communicable diseases that traditionally affect the poor. --Excerpted text.

**Source:** [http://www.who.int/healthinfo/global\\_burden\\_disease/GlobalHealthRisks\\_report\\_full.pdf](http://www.who.int/healthinfo/global_burden_disease/GlobalHealthRisks_report_full.pdf)

### Resource Description

#### Exposure : ☒

weather or climate related pathway by which climate change affects health

Air Pollution, Food/Water Quality, Food/Water Security, Human Conflict/Displacement, Indoor Environment, Temperature, Other Exposure

**Air Pollution:** Ozone, Particulate Matter

**Food/Water Security:** Nutritional Quality

**Temperature:** Extreme Cold, Extreme Heat, Fluctuations

#### Geographic Feature: ☒

resource focuses on specific type of geography

None or Unspecified

#### Geographic Location: ☒

resource focuses on specific location

# Climate Change and Human Health Literature Portal

Global or Unspecified

## **Health Co-Benefit/Co-Harm (Family Planning/Population Reduction):**

specification of beneficial or harmful impacts to health resulting from efforts to promote family planning or reduce population growth as a climate change adaptation or mitigation measure

A focus of content

## **Health Impact:**

specification of health effect or disease related to climate change exposure

Cancer, Cardiovascular Effect, Developmental Effect, Diabetes/Obesity, Infectious Disease, Mental Health/Stress, Morbidity/Mortality, Respiratory Effect

**Cardiovascular Effect:** Stroke, Other Cardiovascular Effect

**Cardiovascular Disease (other):** Hypertension; Heart disease

**Developmental Effect:** Cognitive/Neurological, Reproductive, Other Functional Deficit

**Infectious Disease:** Foodborne/Waterborne Disease, Vectorborne Disease

**Foodborne/Waterborne Disease:** General Foodborne/Waterborne Disease, Other Diarrheal Disease

**Vectorborne Disease:** General Vectorborne, Mosquito-borne Disease

**Mosquito-borne Disease:** Dengue, Malaria

**Mental Health Effect/Stress:** Mood Disorder

**Respiratory Effect:** Bronchitis/Pneumonia, Lung Cancer, Other Respiratory Effect

**Respiratory Condition (other) :** Lower respiratory infections

## **Medical Community Engagement:**

resource focus on how the medical community discusses or acts to address health impacts of climate change

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**Population of Concern:** A focus of content

## **Population of Concern:**

populations at particular risk or vulnerability to climate change impacts

Children, Elderly, Low Socioeconomic Status, Workers

**Other Vulnerable Population:** Women

## **Resource Type:**

format or standard characteristic of resource

Review

## **Timescale:**



time period studied

Time Scale Unspecified

## **Vulnerability/Impact Assessment:**

resource focus on process of identifying, quantifying, and prioritizing vulnerabilities in a system

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